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- ☐ 4. 20020037879. 09 Oct 98. 28 Mar 02. MEANS FOR DETECTING BACTERIA OF THE TAYLORELLA EQUIGENITALIS SPECIES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS. KLEIN, FREDERIC, et al. 514/100; A61K031/665 A01N057/00.

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- ☐ 7. 6225111. 03 Aug 95; 01 May 01. Recombinant equine herpesviruses. Cochran; Mark D., et al. 435/320.1; 536/23.2 536/23.72. C12N015/86.

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- ☐ 8. 6139846. 06 Jan 99; 31 Oct 00. Protein D- an IGD-binding protein of haemophilus influenzae. Forsgren; Arne. 424/256.1; 424/184.1 424/185.1 436/513 530/350. A61K039/102 A61K039/00 A61K039/38 C07K001/00 C07K014/00.
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- ☐ 9. 6025484. 13 Nov 97; 15 Feb 00. Protein D--an IgD-binding protein of haemophilus influenzae. Forsgren; Arne. 536/23.7; 424/256.1 435/252.3 435/320.1 436/51 536/23.1 536/23.4 536/24.32 536/24.33. C07H021/04.
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- ☐ 12. 5891438. 14 Jul 95; 06 Apr 99. Method for stimulating production of variable region gene family restricted antibodies through B-cell superantigen vaccination. Silverman; Gregg J.. 424/185.1; 424/203.1 424/234.1 514/12 514/2 514/23 514/54 514/8 530/300 530/324. A61K039/00 A61K038/00 A01N037/18 A01N043/04.
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☐ 17. WO 9739034 A1. 11 Apr 97. 23 Oct 97. MEANS FOR DETECTING BACTERIA OF THE TAYLORELLA EQUIGENITALIS SPECIES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS. KLEIN, FREDERIC, et al. C07K016/12; C07K016/42 C07K014/285 C12N005/06 G01N033/569 G01N033/577 A61K039/395.

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☐ 18. WO 9739034 A1 US 20020037879 A1 FR 2747387 A1 AU 9726416 A AU 708879 B. Monoclonal antibodies, immunogens and anti-antibodies specific for *Taylorella equigenitalis* - for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of contagious equine metritis. GRADINARU, D, et al. A01N057/00 A61K031/665 A61K039/395 A61K048/00 C07K014/195 C07K014/285 C07K016/12 C07K016/42 C12N005/06 C12N005/18 G01N033/569 G01N033/577.

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**Taylorella equigenitalis : cell wall proteins , gene fingerprints, plasmids, adhesion and toxicity]**

Untersuchungen an **Taylorella equigenitalis** : Zellwandproteine, Genomfingerprints, Plasmide, Adhasion und Toxizitat.

Lapan G; Awad-Masalmeh M; Hartig A; Silber R

Institut fur Bakteriologie und Tierhygiene, Veterinarmedizinischen Universitat Wien.

Zentralblatt fur Veterinarmedizin. Reihe B. Journal of veterinary medicine. Series B (GERMANY) Oct 1991, 38 (8) p589-98, ISSN 0514-7166  
Journal Code: 0331325

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: GERMAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

In this study 55 strains of **Taylorella equigenitalis** isolated from horses of four different studs in Austria, and a comparative strain from the Federal Republic of Germany were investigated by different methods. These investigations were carried out with the help of SDS- PAGE , immunoblotting , the analyses of genomes and by proof of plasmids. Furthermore, pathogenic mechanisms such as adhesion or the formation of toxins were investigated in vitro. On the basis of the results carried out by means of SDS- PAGE and immunoblotting all tested strains of **Taylorella equigenitalis** were alike, whereas by DNA analyses the strains could be divided into five groups. The comparative strain from the FRG, which clearly differed from the Austrian strains, formed one group all by itself. From three studs, which are related to each other because of an intensive exchange of horses, representatives (n = 53) of three DNA fingerprint groups were isolated. These three fingerprint patterns were very similar to each other, while the hybridisation patterns from the other two Austrian strains were very different. One of these strains, isolated from a diseased mare, could not be distinguished from the other strain isolated from a clinical healthy stallion from the same study by this method. Only 47.3% from the investigated strains showed attachment to HeLa cells, while cell extracts of all of them caused morphological changes of a varying degree of both Y1 and Vero cells. There were no connexions between these adhesion-cytotoxicity-properties and the DNA fingerprint groups as well as the studs, respectively. No plasmids were found in the **Taylorella equigenitalis** strains used in this study.

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female

Descriptors: Bacterial Proteins --analysis--AN; \*DNA, Bacterial --analysis--AN; \*Endometritis--veterinary--VE; \*Haemophilus--classification--CL; \*Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; Bacterial Adhesion; Bacterial Toxins--biosynthesis--BI; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus --genetics--GE; Horses; Plasmids

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (DNA, Bacterial); 0 (Plasmids)

Record Date Created: 19920326

Record Date Completed: 19920326

03562185 81254455 PMID: 7196199

**Bacteriological studies of Haemophilus equigenitalis Taylor 1978, the causative organism of contagious equine metritis 1977 (author's transl)]**

Etude bacteriologique de Haemophilus equigenitalis Taylor 1978, agent de la metrite contagieuse de la jument.

Dabernat H J; Tainturier D; Delmas C; Ferney J; Lareng M B

Annales de recherches veterinaires. Annals of veterinary research (FRANCE)  
) 1980, 11 (3) p289-99, ISSN 0003-4193 Journal Code: 1267230

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: FRENCH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The cultural, biochemical, **antigenic** and antibiotic susceptibility characteristics of 17 strains of Haemophilus **equigenitalis**, the causative organism of contagious equine metritis (CEM), were studied. Biochemical characteristics were investigated using both conventional method and the API ZYM system of enzyme detection. The biochemical profile of the H. **equigenitalis** strains was unique and differed from the other bacterial species studied under the same experimental conditions (H. influenzae and H. parainfluenzae, B. abortus and B. melitensis, P. multocida, A. calcoaceticus). The required X and V factors were never demonstrated and therefore the placement of H. **equigenitalis** in the genus Haemophilus is discutable. This species presented an, **antigenic** homogeneity and exhibited no cross-reaction with the other strains tested in this study. Antibiotic susceptibility was studied by diffusion test and MIC determination. The strains were susceptible to all antibiotics with the exception of clindamycin, lincomycin and streptomycin; where the streptomycin resistance was inconstant.

Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: \*Endometritis--veterinary--VE; \*Haemophilus--physiology--PH; \*Haemophilus Infections--veterinary--VE; \*Horse Diseases--microbiology--MI; Clindamycin--pharmacology--PD; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Endometritis--microbiology--MI; Haemophilus--growth and development--GD; Haemophilus--metabolism--ME; Haemophilus Infections--microbiology--MI; Horses; Lincomycin--pharmacology--PD

CAS Registry No.: 154-21-2 (Lincomycin); 18323-44-9 (Clindamycin).

Record Date Created: 19810922

Record Date Completed: 19810922

09370401 21132838 PMID: 11243372

**An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the convenient serodiagnosis of contagious equine metritis in mares.**

Katz J; Geer P

Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, US Department of Agriculture, Ames, IA 50010, USA.

Journal of veterinary diagnostic investigation - official publication of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians, Inc (United States) Jan 2001, 13 (1) p87-8, ISSN 1040-6387

Journal Code: 9011490

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed for the serodiagnosis of contagious equine metritis (CEM), a sexually transmitted disease caused by *Taylorella equigenitalis*. Antigen preparation was simple, and antigens derived from both classical and atypical forms of *T. equigenitalis* enabled detection of antibody responses elicited in horses experimentally exposed to either form of the bacterium. Sera serially obtained from these horses from 0 to 63 days postexposure were tested by the traditional complement fixation test (CFT) for CEM and with the ELISA, using both antigens separately. There was close agreement between CFT and ELISA methodologies during the postexposure time period used to detect CEM serodiagnostically in regulatory animal health testing programs. Unlike the CFT, which requires an overnight incubation step, the ELISAs are more convenient and can be completed in 3 hours.

Tags: Animal; Female

Descriptors: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay--veterinary--VE; \*Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections--veterinary--VE; \*Horse Diseases --microbiology--MI; \* *Taylorella equigenitalis* --pathogenicity--PY; Antigens, Bacterial; Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections--diagnosis--DI; Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections--immunology--IM; Horse Diseases --diagnosis--DI; Horse Diseases--immunology--IM; Horses; Serologic Tests --veterinary--VE; Sexually Transmitted Diseases--diagnosis--DI; Sexually Transmitted Diseases--microbiology--MI; Sexually Transmitted Diseases --veterinary--VE; *Taylorella equigenitalis* --immunology--IM

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antigens, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 20010312

Record Date Completed: 20010524

5/9/3

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06099843 89115018 PMID: 3146157

**Passive hemagglutination test for detection of antibodies against *Taylorella* (*Haemophilus*) *equigenitalis* in sera of mares.**

Eguchi M; Kuniyasu C; Kishima M

Hokkaido Branch Laboratory, National Institute of Animal Health, Japan.

Veterinary microbiology (NETHERLANDS) Oct 1988, 18 (2) p155-61,

ISSN 0378-1135 Journal Code: 7705469

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The passive hemagglutination (PHA) test was improved to enable the detection of antibodies to *Taylorella* (*Haemophilus*) *equigenitalis* in the sera of mares. Horse red blood cells (RBC) fixed with glutaraldehyde were compared with similarly treated RBC of a cow, pig and sheep for the PHA test. The horse RBC were superior to those of the other animals tested in detecting mares affected with contagious equine metritis (CEM). A PHA test using these cells as indicator and an antigen prepared from *T. equigenitalis* by sonication following treatment with hyaluronidase was the most satisfactory in terms of sensitivity and specificity. None of the 156 serum samples from clinically healthy mares without a history of

03850476 EMBASE No: 1989019431

**Production and characterisation of monoclonal antibodies specific for staphylococcal enterotoxin B**

Lin Y.-S. ; Lagen M.T.; Newcomb J.R.; Rogers T.J.

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA 19140 United States

Journal of Medical Microbiology ( J. MED. MICROBIOL. ) (United Kingdom) 1988, 27/4 (263-270)

CODEN: JMMIA ISSN: 0022-2615

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

We have generated monoclonal antibodies (MABs) to staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) in BALB/c mice. Five out of 20 clones which produce anti-SEB MABs have been characterised. Among them, three produce IgGinf 1/kappa, one produces IgM/lambda, and one apparently produces both IgGinf 1/lambda and IgM/lambda MABs. The anti-SEB titres of ascites fluids range from 3200 to >819200 by ELISA. All of the MABs analysed thus far neutralise the mitogenic response of BALB/c splenocytes to a suboptimal dose of SEB. Also, the induction of suppressor cells by SEB in vitro is reversed by pre-incubating SEB with these MABs. Limited digestion with chymotrypsin, trypsin or *Staphylococcus aureus* V8 protease yields peptide fragments which have been tested by Western-blot analysis. MABs 1FD7 and 2GD9 are specific for the carboxy-terminal end of SEB, and have a similar, but not identical, binding epitope. MABs 2DA3 and 2HA10 bind to intact SEB but not to cleaved products, and are probably specific for antigenic determinants altered by the cleavage or by the denaturing conditions of the electrophoresis, or by both.